

Demetrius-Lamar: Thompson
3830 Ebbtide Dr.
Houston Texas Republic [77045]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

MAY 23 2025 PM 3:03
FILED-USDC-NDTX-FW

DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS ET AL. - A
CORPORATION

TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND - A CORPORATION

TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND - A CORPORATION

GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF (INC) - A CORPORATION

GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF (INC) - A CORPORATION

J. HOBBS #370 - DBA FLOWER MOUND PEACE OFFICER

J. ZENTENO #404 - DBA FLOWER MOUND PEACE
OFFICER

B. EDMONDSON #378 - DBA FLOWER MOUND PEACE
OFFICER

FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION - A
CORPORATION

CHERYL MOORE - DBA FLOWER MOUND MAYOR

Case No.:

4 - 25 CV - 552 - 0

**OBECTION, JUDICIAL NOTICE
TO THE COURT, DEMAND
NATURE AND CAUSE OF
PROCEEDINGS, DEMAND FOR
DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE OF
AN INJURY IN FACT TO SUPPORT
CLAIMS BY TREASON, SEXUAL
ASSAULT, PETITIONER,
INVOKING RIGHTS AND
PRIVILEGES CLAUSE ARTICLE 4
SECTION 2 U.S. CONSTITUTION**

OBECTION, TREASON, SEXUAL ASSAULT, JUDICIAL NOTICE TO THE COURT, DEMAND NATURE
AND CAUSE OF PROCEEDINGS, DEMAND FOR DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE OF AN INJURY IN FACT TO
SUPPORT CLAIMS BY PETITIONER, INVOKING RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES CLAUSE ARTICLE 4
SECTION 2 U.S. CONSTITUTION - 1

Defendant

**OBECTION, TREASON, SEXUAL ASSAULT, JUDICIAL NOTICE TO
THE COURT, DEMAND NATURE AND CAUSE OF PROCEEDINGS,
DEMAND FOR DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE OF AN INJURY IN FACT
TO SUPPORT CLAIMS BY PETITIONER, INVOKING RIGHTS AND
PRIVILEGES CLAUSE ARTICLE 4 SECTION 2 U.S. CONSTITUTION
PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**

COME NOW DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON, Plaintiff, alleges as follows:

1. PARTIES

- a. Plaintiff DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON is a private American living within the Republic of Texas protected by the “EXIT AND ART HOUSE OF SUPREME” and the laws of equity under the Kingdom of God.
- b. Defendant THE STATE OF TEXAS (hereinafter referred to as “THE STATE OF TEXAS”) is a corporation with the EIN (Employee Identification Number) of 75-0257217 and principal office located at 300 W 15th St, Austin, TX 78701. Defendant is at all times doing business as THE STATE OF TEXAS within the Republic of Texas.

- **Corporation:** An artificial person or legal entity created by or under the authority of the laws of a state or nation, composed, in some rare

1 instances, of a single person and his successors. (Black's Law Dictionary,
2
3 2nd Ed.)

- 4
5 c. Defendants are employees and or citizens of the United States, acting
6
7 as Judicial Officers of department agencies of THE STATE OF
8
9 TEXAS whose principal office of business is located 300 W 15th St,
10
11 Austin, TX 78701. Defendant is at all times doing business as public
12
13 officials within the Republic of Texas.

14 2. JURISDICTION & VENUE

- 15
16 a. This district court has original jurisdiction of this civil action pursuant
17
18 to 28 U.S. Code § 1331= Federal Question, 28 U.S. Code § 1357 -
19
20 Injuries under Federal laws, due to violation of 44 FEDERAL RULES
21
22 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE, 18
23
24 U.S. CODE § 241 - CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS, 18 U.S.
25
26 CODE § 242 - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF
LAW, which caused injury and damage to both Plaintiffs person and
property by Defendant(s).

- b. This district court has the original jurisdiction of this civil action
pursuant to 28 USC 1332(a) The amount for damages done exceeds

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1 Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000) exclusive of interest and
2 costs.
3

- 4
5 c. This district court has the original jurisdiction of this civil action
6 pursuant to U.S. CODE § 1331 FEDERAL QUESTION, for Plaintiff
7 has a series of Federal Questions for the Defendants that need answer
8 under penalty of perjury. The reasons for questions are relevant to the
9 status of Defendants, establish rather the assertion of jurisdiction by
10 Defendants was lawful and provide additional evidence to Plaintiff's
11 claim.
12
13
14
15
16
17

18 **III. BACKGROUND**

- 19
20 I.1 On April 5th, 2025, at or about 9:00PM, Defendants THE STATE OF
21 TEXAS, TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404,
22
23 I.2 B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION et al. caused
24 damage and injury to Plaintiff. Defendants were negligent of their
25 public duty and oath to office. Defendants initiated an unlawful traffic
26 stop pursuant to TITLE 7. VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SUBTITLE
C. RULES OF THE ROAD Sec. 546.002. WHEN CONDUCT

1 PERMISSIBLE. (a), (b). Defendant THE STATE OF TEXAS, TOWN
 2 OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404,
 3

4 I.3 B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION. et al.
 5

6 violated Plaintiffs Constitutionally protected 4th Amendment right –
 7

8 SEARCH AND SEIZURE pursuant to Patrol Car Emergency Lights
 9

10 Can be a Seizure: U.S. v. Gaines (10th Cir., 2019). Defendant THE
 11

12 STATE OF TEXAS, TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J.
 13

14 ZENTENO #404, B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE
 15

16 ASSOCIATION. et al. caused injury targeting the Plaintiff looking for
 17

18 drunk people J. HOBBS #370 then forced the Plaintiff to give up info
 19

20 against his will. Plaintiff was unlawfully detained for almost thirty
 21

22 (30) minutes before forcefully undergoing an unlawful search and
 23

24 arrest by Defendants. At no point in time can the Plaintiff grab people
 25

26 against their will and start groping to the point where I'm grabbing
 their draws four different times. Plaintiff DEMETRIUS LAMAR

THOMPSON was unlawfully taken against will into custody for what

the Defendants said was for a warrant in GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

after forcefully removing Plaintiff. Defendant then committed grand

1 theft by unlawfully impounding the Plaintiff's automobile. Plaintiff
2 was forced to be unlawfully groped, fingerprint, provide signature,
3 identify personal information and forced to pay Grand Prairie city of
4 (INC) before being released. Upon release on April 9th the Plaintiff
5 requested oath of office, body cam footage, and car cam footage.
6

7
8 After about 10 days Taylor, Olson, Adkins, Sralla & Elam, L.L.P. sent an
9 email stating that they will be unable to complete the request until
10 May 22nd which seems like the peace officers don't have what is
11 required and the defendants were trying to cover it up. The Clearfield
12 Doctrine clearly states that "Governments descend to the level of a
13 mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere
14 private citizen...where private corporate commercial paper [Federal
15 Reserve Notes] and securities [checks] is concerned. ... For purposes
16 of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities
17 entirely separate from government." These actions are clearly a
18 violation of The 1970 RICO ACT also. The defendant(s) actions and
19 negligence caused Plaintiff personal injury and damages as more
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22
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26

1 thoroughly described herein. Therefore, Plaintiff brings suit on the
2 following grounds stated below.
3

4
5 **IV. CAUSES OF ACTION: DEFENDANT, THE STATE OF TEXAS,**

6 **TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404,**

7
8
9 **V. B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION. et**

10 **al.**

11
12 **IGNORANTIA JURIS NON EXCUSAT**

13
14 4.1 Defendant(s) THE STATE OF TEXAS, TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J.
15 HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404, B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE
16 ASSOCIATION , et al., was negligent in their actions and/or omissions which
17 caused injury to Plaintiff. Specifically, Defendants were negligent in their
18 actions and/or omissions which caused injury in, but not limited to this manner:
19
20
21
22

- 23
24 a) Failing to provide Plaintiff right to due process of law;
25 b) False imprisonment of Plaintiff **18 U.S. Code § 1365 -**
26

Tampering with consumer products;

- c) Theft of Plaintiff's property for private emolument;

1 d) Use of fictitious conveyance of language against Plaintiff
2
3 pursuant to **18 U.S. Code § 514 - Fictitious obligations & 18 U.S. Code §**
4
5 **1001 - Statements or entries generally;**

6 e) Entering false claims against Plaintiff without proof of injury
7
8 pursuant to **18 U.S. Code § 287 - False, fictitious or fraudulent claims & 18**
9
10 **U.S. Code § 1001 - Statements or entries generally;**

11 f) Impaired the Plaintiff's constitutional right to contract;
12
13 unlimited;

14 g) Defendants failed in duty and obligation to uphold, protect and
15
16 defend both the State and United States of America Constitution, constituting
17
18 breach of trust;

19 h) Defendants denied Plaintiff evidence allowing Plaintiff to face
20
21 his accuser pursuant to the 6th Amendment of the Constitution;

22 i) Defendants violated the **FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL**
23
24 **PROCEDURE;**

25 j) Defendants violated the **FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE;**

26 k) Defendants committed **18 U.S. CODE § 241 - CONSPIRACY**

AGAINST RIGHTS;

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1 l) Defendants committed **18 U.S. CODE § 242 -**
2
3 **DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW;**

4 m) Defendants, under coercion and duress, unlawfully caused
5
6 bodily injury by way of forceful injection into Plaintiff of an unknown
7
8 substance against his will pursuant to **18 U.S. Code § 2266 - Definitions;**
9

10 n) Defendants committed Defamation of Character against
11
12 Plaintiff by publicly promoting unlawful arrest warrants for mere statutory
13
14 traffic citations pursuant to **28 U.S.C. § 4101 - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title**
15
16 **28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure § 4101. Definitions;**
17

18 o) Defendants violated the Supremacy Clause; due to all codes,
19
20 rules, regulations, ordinances and policies being **Ex post facto;**
21

22 p) Defendants violated Action for Neglect to Prevent pursuant to
23
24 **42 U.S. Code § 1986 - Action for neglect to prevent;**

25 q) Defendants pretended to be Federal Officers pursuant to **18 U.S.**
26
Code § 912 - Officer or employee of the United States & 18 U.S. Code § 499
- Military, naval, or official passes, for police officers ARE NOT judicial
officers but mere employees of department agencies posing as law enforcement,
who are truly private contractors;

1 r) Defendants violated The 1970 RICO ACT

2
3 4.2 Defendant(s) THE STATE OF TEXAS, THE STATE OF TEXAS,
4
5 TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404,
6
7 B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION. et al., actions and/or
8
9 omissions caused injury to Plaintiff as described above. Defendant's negligence
10
11 and/or omissions produced a violation of due process of law, which caused
12
13 injury as described more thoroughly therein. Defendant(s) therefore are liable to
14
15 Plaintiff for injuries and damages sustained as a direct result of Defendant's
16
17 negligence.

18 4.3 Defendant(s) THE STATE OF TEXAS, TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J.
19
20 HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404, B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE
21
22 ASSOCIATION et al., is legally responsible to Plaintiff for injury and misconduct
23
24 of its officials, private contractors and department agencies thereof under the
25
26 legal doctrine *respondeat superior* because Defendant's above mentioned

members were acting within the course and scope of such employment at all

times relevant to this matter. As a result thereof, Defendant(s) THE STATE OF

TEXAS, TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND, J. HOBBS #370, J. ZENTENO #404,

1 B. EDMONDSON, FLOWER MOUND POLICE ASSOCIATION, et al., are also
 2
 3 legally responsible for the negligence of its officials, private contractors and
 4
 5 department agencies thereof.

6 V. FEDERAL QUESTIONS 28 U.S. Code § 1331

7
 8 5.1 Did the Defendants follow the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Federal
 9
 10 Rules of Civil Procedure and or lawfully establish jurisdiction of venue in cases
 11
 12 involving Plaintiff? If so, can Defendant provide proof of such claim on and for the
 13
 14 record?

15
 16 a) *"Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the*
 17
 18 *jurisdiction asserted."* Lantana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 188; Chicago v. New York 37
 19
 20 FSupp. 150

21
 22 b) *"...[H]owever late this objection [to jurisdiction] has been made, or may be*
 23 *made in any cause, in an inferior or appellate court of the United States, it must be*
 24 *considered and decided, **BEFORE any court can move ONE FURTHER STEP***
 25 ***IN THE CAUSE**; as any movement is necessarily the exercise of jurisdiction."*
 26 RHODE ISLAND MASSACHUSETTS, 37 U.S. 657, 718, 9 L.Ed. 1233 (1838).

c) *"Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due*
process of law, court is deprived of juris." Merritt v. Hunter, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d
739

d) *"A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic*
issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the

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1 authority to decide that question the first instance. " Rescue Army v. Municipal
 2 Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8: 331 US 549, 91 K, ed, 1666m 67 S, Ct, 1409
 3

4
 5 e) "A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a
 6 void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order can be
 7 challenged in any court", OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. McDONOUGH, 204
 8 U. S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907)
 9

10
 11 f) "The burden shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction." Rosemond v. Lambert,
 12 469 F 2d 416
 13

14
 15 g) "When a judge acts where he or she does not have jurisdiction to act, the
 16 judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason. " US v Will, 449 US 200,216, 101 S
 17 Ct, 471, 66 LEd2nd 392, 406 (1980) Cohens V Virginia, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404,
 18 5LEd 257 (1821)
 19

20
 21 h) "if the record does not show upon its face the facts necessary to give
 22 jurisdiction, they will be presumed not to have existed. " Norman v. Zieber, 3 Or at
 23 202-03.
 24

25
 26 i) "The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the
 administrative agency and all administrative proceedings." Hagans v. Lavine, 415
U. S. 538 (1974)

j) U.S. v. Cooper, 312 US 600,604, 61 S.Ct 742 (1941): "Since in common
usage the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that
term are ordinarily construed to exclude it. "

k) Church of Scientology v. US Department of Justice, 612 F.2d 417, 425

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1 (1979): "the word 'person' in legal terminology is perceived as a general word
 2 which normally includes in its scope a variety of **entities other than human**
 3 **beings**. See e.g., 1 U.S.C. Sec. 1."

4
 5 1) "Men are endowed by their Creator with certain **unalienable rights**, -'life,
 6 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' and to 'secure,' **not grant or create, these**
 7 **rights, governments are instituted. That property [or income] which a man has**
 8 **honestly acquired he retains full control of."** [Budd v. People of State of New
 9 York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)]

10
 11 5.2 Are Defendants natural man or woman in their proper status and if so,
 12 does he/she swear under penalty of perjury to have proof of injury or lawful fact to
 13 claim interest in case involving Plaintiff?

14
 15 a) "For a crime to exist, **there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti)**

16
 17 *There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this*

18
 19 *Constitutional right."* Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 945:

20
 21 b) "**With no injured party, a complaint is invalid on its face**". Gibson v. Boyle,
 22 139 Ariz. 512

23
 24 5.3 Can Defendants under penalty of perjury prove that the Plaintiff is
 25 subject to any rules, regulations, statues, polices, ordinances or codes as
 26 implied in initial complaints and citations against Plaintiff?

a) "**All codes, rules and regulations are applicable to the government**
authorities only, not Human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All
codes, rules and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking in due
process..." RODRIQUES v RAY DONAVAN (U.S. Department of Labor),
769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).

- 1 b) *"The right to travel is a well-established common right that does not owe its*
 2 *existence to the federal government. It is recognized by the courts as a*
 3 *natural right."* {Schactman v. Dulles 96 App DC 287, 225 F2d 938
 4
 5 c) *"**The state cannot diminish rights of the people.**"* {Hertado v. California,
 6 *110 US 516,*}
 7
 8 d) *"Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and*
 9 *common reason are null and void."* {Bennett v. Boggs, 1 Baldw 60,}
 10
 11 e) *"The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not*
 12 *to be defeated under the name of local practice."* {Davis v. Wechsler, 263
 13 *US 22, at 24}*
 14
 15 f) *"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, **there can be no***
 16 ***rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.**"* {Miranda v.
 17 *Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.}*
 18
 19 g) *"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted*
 20 *into a crime."* {Miller v. US, 230 F 486, at 489.}
 21
 22

23 5.4 Are the Defendants not United States Citizens?
 24

- 25 a) TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 43 > § 911: Citizen of the United States
 26 *"Whoever falsely and willfully represents himself to be a citizen of the*
United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than
three years, or both."

 b) *"Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are*
classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an
"individual entity"', Wheeling Steel Corp. v.Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed.
1143, 56 S.Ct. 773

- 1
2
3 c) In Volume 20: Corpus Juris Sec. § 1785 we find "***The United States***
4 ***government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State***"(see: NY re:
5 Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S. 0.1973, 14 L. Ed. 287)

6
7 5.5 Is the Defendants initial complaint against Plaintiff not under Color of
8 Law?
9

- 10 a) Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 241, color of law: *The appearance*
11 *or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. **Misuse of power,***
12 *possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer*
13 *is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "color of state law."*
14 Atkins v. Lanning, D.C.Okl., 415 F.Supp. 186, 188.
15

16
17 5.6 Did the Defendants do everything in their power to prevent the
18 Plaintiff from injury due to Deprivation of Human Rights, Conspiracy
19 against Human Rights?
20
21

- 22 a) USC TITLE 18 > PART I> CHAPTER 13 > § 241 Conspiracy against
23 **rights:** *"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or*
24 *intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or*
25 *District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to*
26 *him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his*
*having so exercised the same or have intent **to prevent or hinder his free***
***exercise or enjoyment of any right** or privilege so secured- They shall be*
fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if
death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such
*acts include **kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap**, aggravated sexual abuse*
or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they

1 *shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life,*
 2 *or both, or may be sentenced to death."*

3
 4 **b) Constitution of the State of Texas 1876 Art. 1, § 18 - Imprisonment for**

5
 6 debt No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt.

7
 8 5.7 Did Defendants who are acting in their corporate status, undoubtedly
 9 uphold their Oaths to Office while effectively performing duties that protect
 10 the Unalienable rights of the Plaintiff as per the **Declaration of**
 11

12 **Independence** secured in the contract known as the Constitution for the
 13
 14 united States of America 1789 and Bill of Rights Ratified in 1791?
 15

16
 17 a) *"Inasmuch as every government is an artificial Person, an abstraction, and*
 18 *a creature of the mind only, **a government can interface only with other***
 19 ***artificial persons.** The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is*
 20 *foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal*
 21 *manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency,*
 22 *aspect, court, etc. **can concern itself with anything other than corporate,***
 23 *artificial persons and the contracts between them."* S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow
 24 v. Doane's Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54;
 25

26
 b) *"the contracts between them" involve U.S. citizens, which are deemed as*
Corporate Entities: "Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states
of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal
government as an individual entity" ", Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S.
193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773

1 5.8 Are the Defendants under penalty of perjury firsthand witnesses to the
 2
 3 claims of injury against the Plaintiff?
 4

5 a) *"Statements of counsel in brief or in argument are not facts before the*
 6 *court and are therefore insufficient for a motion to dismiss or for summary*
 7 *judgment."* *Trinsey v Pagliaro, D.C. Pa. 1964, 229 F. Supp. 647.*

8
 9 b) *"The prosecutor is not a witness; and he should not be permitted to add to*
 10 *the record either by subtle or gross improprieties. Those who have experienced the*
 11 *full thrust of the power of government when leveled against them know that the*
 12 *only protection the citizen has is in the requirement for a fair trial."* *Donnelly v.*
 13 *Dechristoforo, 1974.SCT.41709 ¶ 56; 416 U.S. 637 (1974) Mr. Justice Douglas,*
 14 *dissenting.*

15
 16 c) *"Factual statements or documents appearing only in briefs shall not be*
 17 *deemed to be a part of the record in the case, unless specifically permitted by the*
 18 *Court"* – *Oklahoma Court Rules and Procedure, Federal local rule 7.1(h).*

19
 20 d) *"Where there are no depositions, admissions, or affidavits the court has no*
 21 *facts to rely on for a summary determination."* *Trinsey v. Pagliaro, D.C. Pa.*
 22 *1964, 229 F. Supp. 647.*

23
 24 e) *Frunzar v. Allied Property and Casualty Ins. Co., (Iowa 1996)† 548 N.W.2d*
 25 *880 Professional statements of litigants attorney are treated as affidavits, and*
 26 *attorney making statements may be cross-examined regarding substance of*
statement.

f) *Porter v. Porter, (N.D. 1979) 274 N.W.2d 235 ñ The practice of an attorney*
filing an affidavit on behalf of his client asserting the status of that client is not
approved, inasmuch as not only does the affidavit become hearsay, but it places the
attorney in a position of witness thus compromising his role as advocate.

1 g) Attorneys are considered FOREIGN AGENTS under the FOREIGN
2 AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT (FARA) and are SUBJECTS of the BAR
3 ASSOCIATION.

4
5 h) Government Is Foreclosed from Parity with Real People
6 – Supreme Court of the United States 1795 See...
7 S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators (3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall.
8 54),

9
10 **VI. GENERAL DAMAGES**

11 6.1 As a direct result of the Defendants' negligence, Plaintiff suffered
12
13 damages allowed by law for personal injuries in an amount excess of Nine
14
15 Million Dollars (\$9,000,000.00 USD).

16
17 6.2 As a further result of Defendant's negligence, Plaintiff DEMETRIUS
18 LAMAR THOMPSON has suffered substantial personal injuries. Plaintiff
19
20 DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON suffered the following damages:

- 21
22 a) False Imprisonment
23
24 b) Defamation of Character
25
26 c) Deprivation of Human Rights

d) Conspiracy Against Human Rights

e) Denial of Due Process

f) Theft of personal property

g) Trickery through use of Fictitious Conveyance of Language
OBJECTION, TREASON, SEXUAL ASSAULT, JUDICIAL NOTICE TO THE COURT, DEMAND NATURE
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- h) Pain and suffering
- i) Emotional Distress
- j) Loss of Enjoyment of Life

VII. PUNITIVE DAMAGES

7.1 Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference Paragraphs I through V-5.8h, inclusive, of this Complaint.

7.2 Defendants' acts and/or omissions are of such a character to rise to the level of gross negligence, misconduct and fraud. Furthermore, Plaintiff would show that the acts and/or omissions of Defendants were carried out with a conscious disregard for an extreme danger of risk and the rights of others and with actual awareness on the part of Defendants that their acts would, in reasonable probability, result in serious personal injury or death. Defendants caused substantial personal injury to Plaintiff and engaged in acts or omissions that, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of Defendant at the time of the occurrence, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to Plaintiff. Further, Defendants, personally or through its employees and management, had actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved in their acts and

1 omissions, but nevertheless, proceeded with conscious indifference to the
2 rights, safety, or welfare of others, including the Plaintiff.
3

4 7.3 Plaintiff seeks exemplary damages pursuant to Plaintiff seeks the
5 imposition of punitive or exemplary damages from Defendants without limitation
6 as imposed by § 41.008 of the Texas Civil Practices and Remedies Code.
7
8
9

10 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

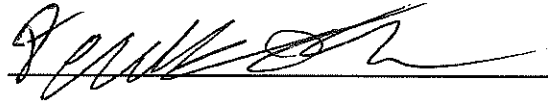
11
12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests this Court issue citation to Defendants to answer,
13 and upon a trial by jury of this matter, enter judgment against the above-named
14 Defendants for compensatory damages in an amount in excess of Nine Million
15 Dollars (\$9,000,000.00 USD), together with pre- and post- judgment interest,
16 attorneys' fees, costs and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and
17 equitable.
18
19

20 Plaintiff also requests this Court issue citation to Defendants to answer, and upon a
21 trial by jury of this matter, enter judgment against the above-named Defendants for
22 permanent injunction against Defendants, as well as the return of Plaintiff's private
23 property, chattels, and dismissal of all prior allegations and judgements **WITH**
24
25
26

PREJUDICE.

1 I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America
2 that the foregoing is true and correct.

3 Dated this 20th of May 2025.



4
5 Demetrius-Lamar: Thompson – Private American, Pro-Se Litigant
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OBECTION, TREASON, SEXUAL ASSAULT, JUDICIAL NOTICE TO THE COURT, DEMAND NATURE
AND CAUSE OF PROCEEDINGS, DEMAND FOR DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE OF AN INJURY IN FACT TO
SUPPORT CLAIMS BY PETITIONER, INVOKING RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES CLAUSE ARTICLE 4
SECTION 2 U.S. CONSTITUTION - 21

LIST

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

EXHIBIT – A

TOWN OF FLOWER MOUND
Citation #: 20073816

Offense Date and Time: 04/05/2025 at 21:15 MM
Issue Date and Time: 04/05/2025 at 21:15 MM

VIOLATOR

Last Name: THOMPSON
First Name: DEMETRUS
Address: 2838 FATIMA AVE
City: DALLAS
Hgt: 507
Eyes: BRO
SSN:
Phone: NA
DL # 33545861
CDL No:
Par./Emp. Type:
Par./Emp. Name:
Par./Emp. Addr.:
Par./Emp. CSZ:
Par./Emp. Ph. #:
M: LAMAR
Suffix:
DOB: 01/06/1992
State: TX
Zip: 75241
Sex: M
Race: B
Ethnicity: NH
DL State: TX
Class: C

REGISTRATION

Veh. Yr.: 2002
Color: DARK BLUE
Make: INFINITI
VIN: JNKCP1A7ZTS11162
CMT: No
Trailer State:
Veh. Tag: VT1738
State: TX
Reg Exp: 0925
Model: G20
Type: SED
HazMat: No
Tag:
Reg Exp:

LOCATION

5859 LONG PRAIRIE RD

Direction of Turn:

VIOLATIONS

Citation : Seatbelt- Driver Fail To Wear/ Wear Property

Citation : No Liability Insurance Proof

Citation : Expired Drivers License

Citation : Driving Without License in Possession

Speed: MPH
Const. Zone: No
Accident: No
Severely: Incident to on-site arrest
Court Record: *None
Attempted and unable to verify Financial Responsibility: YES
Officer Name/ Badge: J. HOBBS 370
Second Officer/ Badge:
Unit: 43500-101
STEP

NOTICE TO APPEAR - YOU MUST CONTACT

FLOWER MOUND MUNICIPAL COURT
4150 KIRKPATRICK LANE, FLOWER MOUND, TEXAS 75028
872-874-3370

HOURS: MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Appearance Date: on or before 04/21/2025

WITHOUT ADMITTING GUILT, I PROMISE TO APPEAR AT THE TIME AND PLACE LISTED ABOVE

Signature: 1

THIS IS NOT A RECEIPT FOR GUILT. IT IS ONLY A NOTICE TO APPEAR.

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW
RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

Please allow three (3) business days for your citation to be entered before contacting the court.

A telephone call does not constitute an appearance, but the staff can answer questions. Please visit the Town of Flower Mound Municipal Court's website regarding options for handling your citation and more information.

www.flowermound.gov/134/Municipal-court



Failure to comply with your written promise to appear in court as stated on this citation will constitute a separate offense with which you may be charged and will result in a warrant being issued for your arrest. All fine amounts are subject to change without notice. You also have alternative options, such as community service, extensions, fine award, or judgment of setting a court hearing and obtaining a court order.

MINORS WITH ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO VIOLATIONS

If you are under the age of 21 and were cited for an alcohol or tobacco related violation, you must appear in court to take care of your citation. An appearance date will be

JUVENILE

Juveniles under 17 years of age MUST APPEAR IN COURT with a parent or guardian. An appearance date will be scheduled and a notice will be mailed to the address on the front of your citation. DO NOT MAIL A PLEA OR A PAYMENT TO THE COURT. Pursuant to HB2319(h), a child and parent required to appear before the court have an obligation to provide the court with the current address and residence of the child. If you are unable to provide this information, you must appear in court on the same day after the date the child or parent is charged. If you do not appear, the court will notify the court of the current address in the manner directed by the court. A violation of this subsection may result in arrest and is a Class C misdemeanor. The obligation to provide notice terminates on discharge and satisfaction of the judgment or final disposition not requiring a finding of guilt.

OPTIONS FOR HANDLING YOUR CITATION

Option 1 - PLEAD NO CONTEST OR GUILTY AND PAY THE FINE. THIS WILL RESULT IN A CONVICTION AND MAY AFFECT YOUR DRIVING RECORD.

- In person
- By mail
- Online, additional fees will apply
- By phone - 877.342.0820. Additional fees will apply

To pay fine and court costs and plead guilty or no contest by mail resulting in a conviction.

Sign the citation below and mail the citation with the fine and court costs by the date indicated on the front of the citation. Payment may be sent in the form of a check or money order (made payable to the Town of Flower Mound).

To verify the amount scan QR code above. Go to Fines and Court Costs.

I am 17 years of age or older. I waive my right to a jury trial and a sworn complaint and plead GUILTY/NO CONTEST (circle one) to charge(s) listed on the front.

Indicate Which Charge(s) Charge 1 _____ Charge 2 _____ Charge 3 _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Option 2 - To request a Court Hearing.

Scan QR code above. Go to Court Date / Reschedule Request. Complete form and submit. A letter will be mailed to your home address with a scheduled date and time. The following two options will keep the violation from appearing on your driving record if completed successfully.

Option 3 - To request Driving Safety Course to satisfy one moving violation.

You may be able to request that this charge be dismissed by successfully completing a driving safety course or a motorcycle operator training course. You will lose that right if, on or before your appearance date, you do not provide the court with notice of your request to take the course.

Scan QR code above. Go to Driving Safety Course and follow instructions.

Option 4 - To request Deferred Disposition (probation).

Scan QR code above. Go to Deferred Disposition and follow instructions.

A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION OF AN OFFENSE UNDER THE TEXAS MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT WILL RESULT IN THE SUSPENSION OF YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE AND MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION UNLESS YOU FILE AND MAINTAIN PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE DEPARTMENT. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IS THE REQUIREMENT TO FILE PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IF YOU FILE SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT SHOWING THAT AT THE TIME THIS CITATION WAS ISSUED THE VEHICLE WAS COVERED BY A LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY OR THAT YOU WERE COVERED BY THE INSURANCE OF ANOTHER PERSON'S VEHICLE TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. (TIC 601.235A)

"IF YOU ARE CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE INVOLVING VIOLENCE WHERE YOU ARE OR WERE A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, PARENT, OR CHILD, OR IF YOU ARE CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE INVOLVING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE VICTIM IT MAY BE ILLEGAL FOR YOU TO POSSESS OR PURCHASE A FIREARM, INCLUDING A HANDGUN OR LONG GUN, OR AMMUNITION, PURSUANT TO FEDERAL LAW UNDER 18 U.S.C. SECTION 922(G)(9) OR SECTION 4340(a). TEXAS PENAL CODE IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS WHETHER THESE LAWS APPLY TO YOU, YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY."

By providing my cellular phone number, I am agreeing to receive text notifications, reminders and scheduling information about my case. To opt out please inform the court staff.

Criminal Trespass Warnings are valid for five years from the date of issuance.

To file a comment or complaint on this contact with the Flower Mound Police Department contact the on-duty supervisor at:

Flower Mound Police Department
4150 Klippertick Lane
Flower Mound, Texas 76028
872.531-0825
Or pdmainey@flowermound.gov

LIST

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

EXHIBIT – B

DECLARATION OF EXIT AND ART HOUSE OF

SUPREME TRUST June 22nd, 2022, 11:00 AM

THIS INDENTURE ("Agreement") made this 22nd day of June 2022 serves as a Declaration of Express Trust and shall continue for a term of twenty-five (25) years from this day, between Demetrius Lamar Thompson herein known as the Settlor and Trust Protector, (the first party) and Demetrius Lamar Thompson Trustee, herein known as the First Trustee, Sole Trustee or Trustee, (the second party), under the name of DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON EXPRESS TRUST d/b/a DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON. With this contract, the Parties intend to create an Express Trust Organization for the benefit of the Trust Certificate Unit Holders and to identify, accumulate, purchase, and hold any assets that become available and to provide for a prudent administration and distribution system administered by legal persons acting in a fiduciary capacity.

WITNESSETH: Whereas the Settlor, irrevocably assigns and conveys to the Trustee, in trust, specific properties as defined in The Trustee Minutes (1-0001), attached to this document in exchange for one hundred (100) units of Beneficial Interest, known hereto as Trust Certificate Units (TCUs) to be held with this Indenture by the Trustees for the Beneficiaries also known as Members of DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON EXPRESS TRUST d/b/a DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON.

Trust: "Trust" includes an express trust, private or charitable, with additions thereto, wherever, and however created.

Property: "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership and includes both real and personal property.

Person: "Person" means any natural person, individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, or other entity.

Settlor: DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON – (defined) in law a **settlor** is a person who settles property in trust law for the benefit of beneficiaries. In some legal systems, a **settlor** is also referred to as a trustor or occasionally, a grantor or donor... A **settlor** may create a trust manifesting an intention to create it; grantor is the person who creates the trust.

Trust Protector: DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON or other authorized person in the future by settlor, - (defined) appointed under the trust instrument to direct, restrain, remove the trustee(s) or appoint a successor.

Trustee(s): DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON – (defined) includes an original, additional, or successor **trustee**, whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court. A person or firm that holds or administers property or assets for the benefit of a third party and can be given the powers to make investment decisions for the Trust, including but not limited to the authorization to open/close bank accounts or vote on the distribution of assets to the beneficiaries and/or has the power to hire persons whether an authorized person or not, including accountants, attorneys, auditors, investment advisers, appraisers or other agents even if they are associated or affiliated with the **trustee**, to advise or assist the **trustee** in the performance of administrative duties.

Beneficial Owner: DEMETRIUS LAMAR THOMPSON herein known as the First Beneficiary and other beneficiaries to come in future (defined) **beneficial owner** is where specific property rights ("use and title") in equity belong to a person even though legal title of the property belongs to another person. This often relates where the legal title owner has implied trustee duties to the beneficial owner.

LIST

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

EXHIBIT — C

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen...where private corporate commercial paper [*Federal Reserve Notes*] and securities [*checks*] is concerned. ... For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government."

- *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942)

What the **Clearfield Doctrine** is saying is that when private commercial paper is used by corporate government, then Government loses its sovereignty status and becomes no different than a mere **private corporation**. As such, government (or in your case a court) then becomes bound by the rules and laws that govern **private corporations** which means that if they intend to **compel** an individual to some specific performance based upon its corporate statutes or corporation rules, then the government, like any **private corporation**, must be the **holder in due course** of a **contract** or **other commercial agreement** between it and the one upon whom demands for specific performance are made and further, the government must be willing to enter the **contract** or **commercial agreement** into evidence before trying to get to the court to enforce its demands, called statutes. - mhk]

THE CLEARFIELD DOCTRINE WAS RECORDED IN

THE AMERICAN LAW REPORT OF 1938.

THE DOCTRINE EXPLAINS: ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY V. HARRY J. TOMPKINS.

United States Supreme Court- April 25, 1938

(-U. S.- ,82 L. ed. (Adv. 787), 58 S. Ct.-.)

Courts. § 377 – duty of Federal Courts to follow State decisions on matters of general law.

1. The Phrase "laws of the several states" in the provision of § 34 of the Federal Judiciary Act of **September 24, 1789**, chap. 20, 28 U.S.C.A. § 725, that the laws of the several states, **except** where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at **COMMON LAW**, IN THE COURTS OF THE **United States**, in cases where they apply, cannot constitutionally be construed as excluding in matters of general jurisprudence the unwritten law of the state as declared by its highest court. *Swift v. Tyson*, 16 Pet. 1 10 L. ed. 865, **OVERRULED**.

Common Law, § 2- of nation.

2. There is no Federal common law, and Congress has no power to declare substantive rules of common law applicable in a state, whether they be local or general in their nature, be they commercial law or a part of the law of torts. [See A. Jur. Title "common Law," § 5: R.C.L. title "Common Law." § 4.] Appeal, § 976- remand for further consideration- propriety.....Etc. (this can be found in any university library) page 1487 & 1500.

CLEARFIELD TRUST DOCTRINE. Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen... Where private corporate commercial paper [*Federal Reserve Notes*] and securities [*checks*] is concerned... For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government. *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942). See Note.

Note: The **Clearfield Doctrine** is **stare decisis*** upon all courts, and imposes that "an entity cannot compel performance upon its corporate statutes or corporation rules unless it, like any other corporation, is the Holder in Due Course of some contract or commercial agreement between it, and the one on whom

LIST

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

EXHIBIT – D



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LIST

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

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Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

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Plaintiff,

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THE STATE OF TEXAS et al. - a CORPORATION,

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